密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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Contents

STRIKE EDITION

Because of the general strike, which forced the review to suspend publication last week, this week's Review is being issued in condensed form and dated as the June 13th issue.

We hope our readers will overlook any typographical errors in this issue, which was published entirely by the foreign staff and foreign help. As soon as conditions permit, the regular size Review will be resumed.

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THE SHANGHAI STRIKE AND ITS SIGNIFICIENCE

NINE Chinese were killed, many were wounded and 44 students and strike sympathizers were arrested on Saturday afternoon, May 30, when a crowd estimated at from 300 to 3,000, stormed the Louza Police station located oposite the Town Hall in almost the center of Shanghai's business district. The conflict was between Chinese students and Japanese Cotton mill strike sympathizers and foreign, native and Indian police employed by the International Settlement. On the days following there were further clashes between rioters and the Police and Volunteers resulting in additional killings and wounded to considerable less than a hundred. As a result of the disorder, the Shanghai Consular Body was forced to appeal for naval reinforcement to assist the local police, Volunteer Corps and other local defence units in preventing Shanghai from being taken over by rioting elements.

WHETHER the Municipal Police were justified in firing upon the rioters has become the crux of the whole situation and probably long will remain a matter of dispute. In view of the importance of the wording of the Police report of the hapening which was published in the Shanghai newspapers on Sunday morning, we reproduce it in full:

"At 1.55 p. m. today, May 30, a report was received at Louza Police Station that students were making speeches of an anti-Foreign nature and carrying flags with anti-Foreign sentiments at varipoints on Nanking Road, and refused to disperse when ordered to do so by the Police. Inspector Everson and a party of Europeans proceeded to investigate and arrested three men one of whom was actually making a speech to a crowd with two others standing by with flags."

"On arrival at the Station, followed by a crowd, these students admitted that the speeches were anti-Japanese in nature and that they had arranged with students of other colleges to hold meetings at various points in the Settlements to protest against the killing of a Chinese workman by Japanese at a Cotton Mill in the Western District. The three men arrested were charged and the crowd told to leave the Station This they refused to do and were locked up. A few minutes later Inspector Everson proceeded to Thibet Road where similar meetings were reported to be in progress and arrested a student carrying an anti-Japanese banner. A large crowd again followed to the Station, refused to leave, and were also taken into custody. At 2.45 p.m. the first act of violence against the police occurred on Thibet Road, when P. C. Stevens was assaulted and knocked down by a crowd which he was trying to disperse.

"Six of the crowd were arrested and, on arrival at the Station, many of those following forced their way into the Charge room. Orders were given to drive them out and in the confusion the men charged with the assault escaped. The crowd was with difficulty forced out of the station compound and retreated slowly eastwards along Nanking Road, the police meanwhile urging them to disperse

quietly. When opposite Wing On's store they halted and adopted a threatening attitude and several of them asaaulted P. C's White and Cole, the latter being knocked down while some of the crowd attempted to wrest his pistol from him.

The police were now using sticks and batons freely but the crowd got entirely beyond control and the Police were slowly forced back to the Station gate by an enormous crowd shouting Kill the Foreigners, and making special efforts to wrest the arms from the Foreign members of the Force. As the crowd were about to enter the Station gate Inspector Everson gave the order to fire and the Sikhs and Chinese at the Station fate opened fire killing four outright and wounding a number. Six wounded were sent by the Police to the Shantung Road Hospital from Louza Station and of those three have since died. The men who were shot were undoubetedly students. The shooting had the immediate effect of dispersing the crowd and traffic became normal shortly afterwards."

THE police report also contained a translation of a hand-bill found on the persons of practically all of the students who were arrested at the time of the riot. This handbill charged the "Great Powers,"—America, England, France and Japan—with oppressing China through controlling the Customs and "making import duties lighter than export duties by means of which foreigners have flooded our country with their goods and robbed us of our money and in the mean time we have become poorer and poorer." The same hand-bill denounced the "Imperialistic" Powers, America, England, France and Japan for frequently encroaching on our rights in connection with railways, mines, and other sources of wealth. Our militarists have agreed to these terms to obtain loans and the money has been used to buy guns and munitions which have increased the country's misfortunes." The third paragraph of the circular refers to the real inspiration for the parade down Nanking Road which ended so disastrously. "The Japanese," declares the circular, "killed our labor friends and with the assistance of the police arrested our workmen. Students who endeavored to raise subscriptions for the workers were arrested by the police as a reward for their good-heartedness. Moreover the students who attended the funeral of Koo Tsung-hung, the worker who was killed, were also arrested. . . . This all happened notwithstanding that Shanghai is the property of Shanghai people." The last paragraph of the circular referred to the "aggresive tactics" of the Municipal Council in building new roads in Chinese territory adjacent to the foreign setlements, without the permission of the Chinese; charged the Settlement authorities with responsibility for the opium smuggling situation in the Shanghai district and ended with the following, "Death is preferable to tame submission to such oppression. Close your ranks and make war on imperialists."

THE China Press, also published in its edition the morning following the incident, a statement by Hsiao Shu-yu, a member of the Shanghai Students' Union who participated in the fracas on Nanking Road. Young Hsiao was arrested, according to his statement, but managed to escape in the confusion when the mob tried to obtain the release of the prisoners. According to his statement which was supplied to the China Press by a Chinese reporter, "the demonstrations which took place all over town yesterday afternoon were carefully organized. Our hearts ached for the murder in cold blood of Koo Tseng-hung by the Japanese imperialists during the recent mill strike. While realizing the difficulty of the Chinese newspapers in publishing the facts under the oppression of a strong hand, we were determined to get publicity. We knew we would get it if we spoke in the street and got arrested by the police. We were looking for trouble when we decided to make stump speeches in the foreign settlement. Nanking Road, being the center of imperialistic oppression we had the strongest delega-

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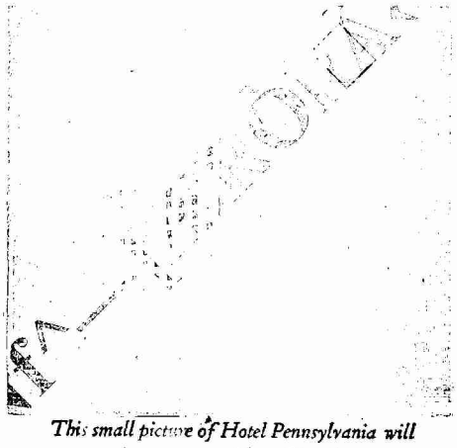

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tions there this afternoon when groups of speakers were scattered all over the International Settlement to stir up the people." Student Hsiao then gave his account of the shooting in the following words:

"I made a speech on the Japanese oppression for twenty minutes and several policemen threatened to arrest me. Just as I was finishing my remarks, I was informed by one of my hearers that speakers were being arrested on Nanking Road.

"I immediately proceedod to the scene. Seeing that some of my colleagues were taken into custody, I borrowed a stall from one of the shops and began my eloquence No sooner had I mounted the improvised platform than I was collared by a Sikh constable. Upon entering Louza Station, I saw the cells on both sides of the building were crowded with students, many of whom I know. I was pushed into the charge room, but this was also crowded. I had to satisfy myself with a space on the window sill while waiting for my chance to be examined by the sergeant in charge.

"A detective steppped up and carried out a lengthy argument with me over the pros and cons of the killing of the laborer by the Japanese. When he withdrew, I was lef alone as the rest had been sent to jail. I waited and looked into the prison cells. The inmates were all in good spirits. Some clapped their hands while others sang patriotic songs.

"They all cheered like one man when they saw two girls walk ou of the compound after being questioned by the sergeant. With a few other students I was driven out by the police into Nanking Road. There I noticed that my collegaues had blocked the traffic. It was a glorious sight. Even the trams and motor buses were held up by the students, who were armed with nothing more than three kinds of pennants. On these were inscribed the words, 'Down with Imperialism!' 'We Are the Students' Brigade!' and 'Our Fellow-Students Are A rested!

"The police first pushe l us back. Sticks were used. We refused to move and we laughed as we were struck. In fact all of us offered to be struck. We made a rush for door of the station and shouted: "Let's all go to jail with the other innocent boys!' The police again accosted us. We were pushed back further. But meanwhile a dozen Sikh police with fixed bayonets had lined in front of the gate of the station. Ahead of them was a European policeman with a pistol in his hand.

"When we made our second charge, the European policeman signalled to the head Sikh constable who fired in the air. Half a minute later when we saw that the firing was not directed at us, we shouted: 'Hit them! Hit them!' and bang came the volley of rifle fire from the entire squad. My school mate of the Tung Chi Medical School, Yin Ching-yi, who was standing beside me, fell in a pool of blood. The crowd surged back and before I knew it I was stepped on by a number of students and on-lookers.

"I picked myself up with Considerable difficulty and went back to headquarters to report my experience. On my way between the station and Thibet Road, I saw nine wounded, moaning for relief At least two of them were not students. One was a coolie while the other was a child scarcely ten years of age.

"The trouble won't end here. We students are determined to resist foreign imperialism to the last man."

THUS do we have reports from both sides of the participants in what has come to be known as the "Nanking Road Incident of May 30," which seemingly has had the effect of stirring up the students of the whole couuntry either against foreigners in general or against the "British and Japanese imperalists." And not only the students have become stirred: many prominent militarists have telegraphed their support to the students and the Peking Government has seen fit to address the Diplomatic Body in Peking on the matter. The Chinese Government's note which was received in Shanghai in June 2 "viewed the case with gravest concern and reserved the right to file "further claims," and also appointed special delegates to proceed to Shanghai to investigate the matter. Marshal Sun Chuanfang, tuchun of the neighboring province of Chekiang telegraphed the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai to the following effect,

"When the news of the Nanking Road tragedy of May 30 reached us, the entire nation was moved. The victims were young students, struggling for the rights of citizenship and for the elevation of the national status. Any national being cannot help but support such a patriotic movement.

"Your chamber in advocating a general strike as an expression of sympathy towards the students deserves my hearty support. My only hope is that the right track will be followed in the prosecution of our rights and avoid further bloodshed. The patriotic spirit of the people is not yet dead! Justice will eventually subjugate might! Although I am but an incapable person, it is my desire to avail myself of this opportunity of rendering whatever service I can to back you up!

"Besides waiting to the Chief Executive to despatch special commissioners to prove the matter, I have this day ordered the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Hangchow to proceed to Shanghai and assist you in any way he can."

AS these lines were written (Sunday June 7) practically every induustry in the Shanghai district was tied up by strikers and it was difficult for foreigners to do anything except serve as part of the local defense units. Shops in the nternational Settlement were closed and in order to prevent a food shortage the Municipal Council had appointed a Food Controller and was collecting supplies for rationing purposes from a central depot in the

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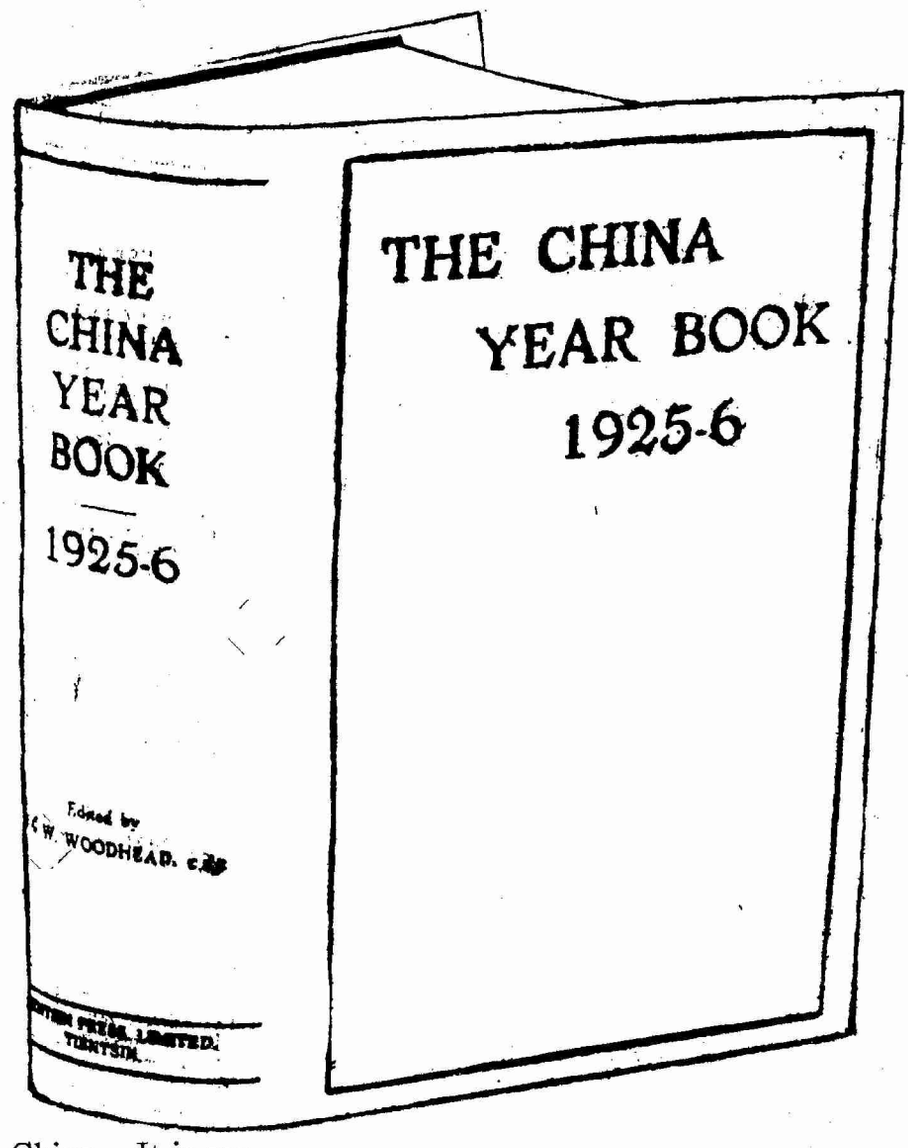

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Town Hall. Practically every class of Chinese was effected from house-boys and chauffers to bankers and department store owners and directors. Printing staffs employed in foreign newspaper plants and job printing offices walked out and the newspapers were forced to cut their news to one page and fil up the inside pages with "standing" ads. Shanghai was literally paralyzed as a resuult of the strike and disorder and ther were 22 foreign men of war in the harbor with probably 1,000 sailors and marines ashore doing duuty and approximately 2,000 more standing by ready to be landed in case of need. The whole city was plastered with hand-bills, crudely executed, calling upon the Chinese population to "Boycott the foreigner," "Drive the Imperialists Out," "Kill the Foreign Dogs," and so on. And in addition to the Shanghai situation, the reports in the Sunday morning papers told of outbreaks in other parts of the country. Rioters inChinkiang, a town in northern Kiangsu, dragged the furniture fromthe British Municipal building and burned it. In Nanking therewas a parade of 6,000 students, a general closure of shops and refusal to sell necessities to foreigners. In Changsha, Hunan Province, foreigners appearing on the streets in rickshas were overturned and insulted. In Hangchow, student paraders tore the British flag from the C. M. S. Hospital.

At Kinkiang on the Yangtze between Nanking and Hankow mobs looted the British and Japanese Concessions, burned the Japanese bank and doing damage. In Hankow there was a general strike and when a mob tried to rush the armory in the British Concession, the marines were forced to fire, killing nine and wounding many others. In fact, foreign consular officials at Shanghai were frankly apprehensive regarding the safety of foreigners residing in the interior of the country. There were eparad in Peking and Tientsin, but apparently in both those places the merchants as represented in the Chambers of Commerce, refused to participate, and in Tientsin, the military authorities confined to demonstrations to the native cities and kept the demonstraton within bounds.

SINCE the strike was still in progress and the number of laborers affected, estimated anywhere from 100,000 to 250,000, as these lines were written, it is possible to forecast the result. But from every indication the situation had the appearance of settling down into a prolonged struggle between China and the so-called Treaty Powers, for a readjustment of the "unequal treaties." Specifically the students had not as yet formulated their definate "demands," but one circular apparently put out as a "feeler" called for the dismissal of the British and Japanese Consuls-general, abolition of extrateritoriality for these two countries, punishment of the police who fired on the students, indemnification for the families of th killed and wounded and so on. Although many of the more responsible elements among theChinese disavowed these pronouncements of the radical students, there is no question but thatthey constitute straws which indicate the direction of the political wind and since the militarists have shown a tendency to "get on the band wagon," in the general attack on the foreign position, there can be no questioning the significance of the situation.

THE following dispatch to the *New York Times*, written by Mr. Thomas F. Millard, tends to give some idea of the international significance of the situation, which few foreigners in China apparently seem to appreiate

"The time has arrived when the Powers must consider the adoption of a policy designed to arrest the forces of disintegration in China or else stand aside and watch China lapse into complete chaos. The present outbreak is symptomatic of a nation-wide movement swelling from deep-lying forces which, unless checked, must develop intoa serious anti-foreign uprising.

"This sentiment has been growing steadily for many years and originated in the resentment of the peoples of Asia against a long series of Western aggressions. It has been aggravated by Japan's Pan-Asian propaganda and in recent months and years has been stimulated into activity by Russian Soviet propanda and diplomacy in the Far East. The Powers had ample warning of these developments since all expert observers have foreseen what is now happening and have urged preventive action to stabilize conditions here.

"It was only the death of Dr. Sun Yat-senwhich prevented the Powers from now being faced with an ultimatum terminating the foreign position in respect to special privileges and extraterritoriality and the other treaties, similar to the action of Turkey. That is the definate program of the radical Chinese party which still holds the purpose of seizing a chance to wipe out the foreign position by a *coup d' etat*, and only lack of a strong leader leader delays this move. In the meanwhile the radical leaders are trying to secure the support of the more powerful militarists for this program and from current indications they are meeting with considerable success.

"The radical party seems quite likely on the way to obtaining control of Chinese politics because the conservative elements lack courage to take the lead in shapping a definate program which might obtain the support of public opinion. The Powers must recognize the seriousness of this movement and the difficulty of

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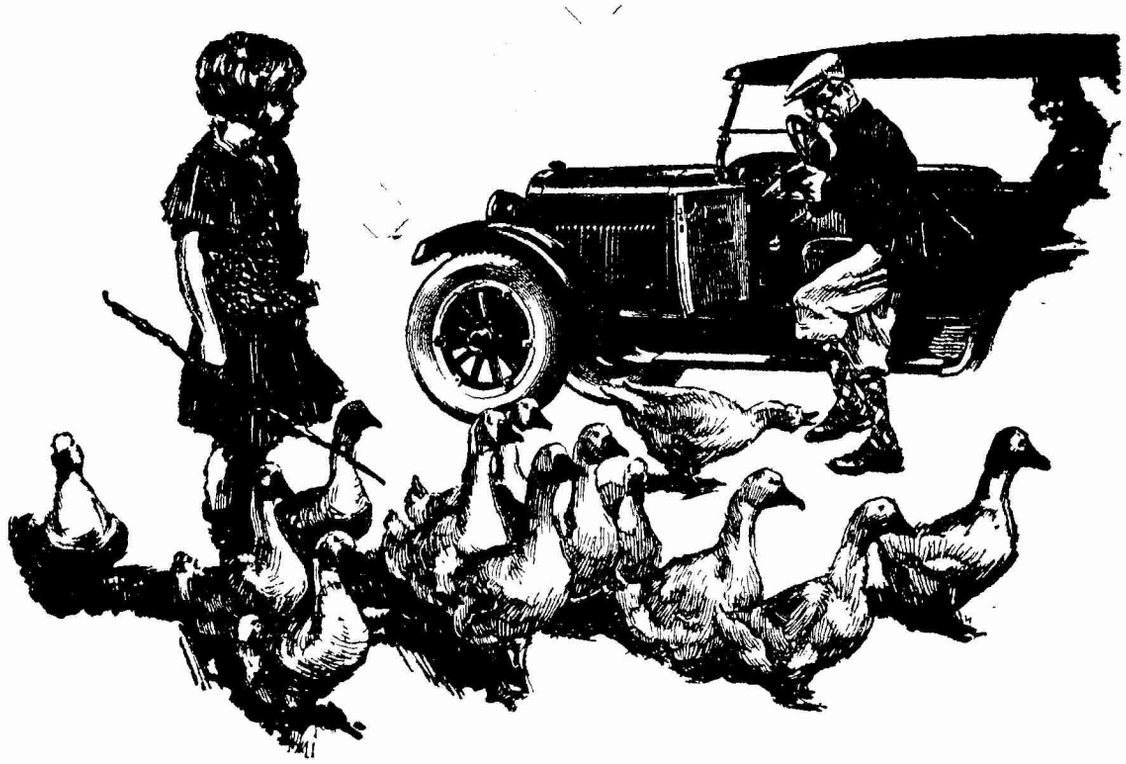

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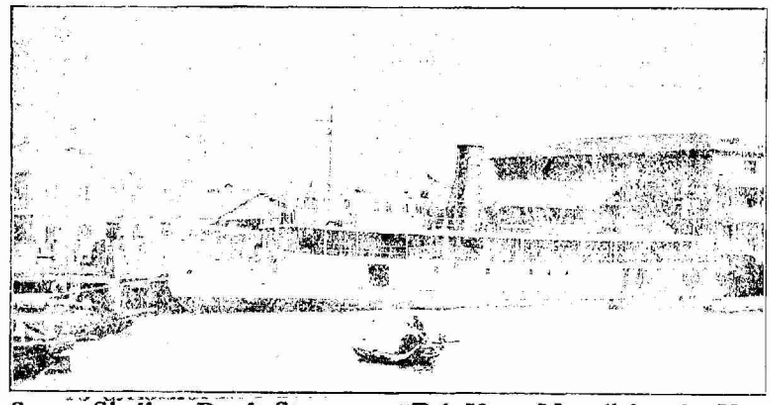

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stopping it provided it reaches a certain stage. The situation is now different froD the time of the Boxer uprising. The Powers at that tiDe acted in unison. That unison is now impossible to obtain because Russia, GerDany and other nations have already given up their special treaty rights in China.

"Japan's attitude vis-a-vis this situation She might side with side with China if the situation developed similar to that in Turkey. Britain and America are the only Powers with sufficient strength and interest in the Pacific Pcean to take effective action and it is vital that those governments watch the situation carefully. This complex situation which has been cleverly presented by the Chinese radicals and Peking officials and by the Sovic and other foreign agents underlies the whole radical program. Japan's action in now sending naval forces to Shanghai and to Tsingtao to protect Japanese subjects and property from the mob cannot be accepted definitely as showing her position, if later Japan might be confronted with China's ultimatum to denounce the treaties. Forces are required in the present emergency but on the broader question Japan might side with the position of the Yellow World against the West.

This possibility should be pondered by Washington and London. The action of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking in sending a note to the Legations protesting the action of Shanghai police in quelling the rioters is very significant because it amounts to a reversal of Peking's action on previous occasions. This time Peking takes the attitude of being the aggresive party instead of taking responsibility for the action of the Chinese who attacks the foreigners in Shanghai and throughout the country. This shows that Peking is inComplete sympathy with or is intimidated by the anti-foreign movement, Several leading militarists have telegraphed their sympathy for the agitators at Shanghai which is undobtedly significicant.

"The British and American naval forces in the Far East are insufficient to handle the situation if Japan should take China's side and the situoaion might become dangerou Regarding measures calculated to improve the situation anp stabilize China the time may already be past when half-way ac tion such as the Special Conference to revise the tariff in accordance with the Washington Conference can check the anti-foreign and treaty denunciation movement and suppress the disorde unless the tariff revision could be coupled with a broader financia reorganizartion supported by strong foreign financing.

"Very little is likely to be accomplished by small increases in the customs revenues, which might even tend to augment internaldissension by providing funds for the militarists

"Mere friendly gestures on the part of Western Powers cannot nowmend matters unless they are supported by strong remedial action. Washington should prepare to meet an extension of the anti-foreign movement throughout China with attendant dangers for missionaries and residents in the outports. The American Government has been advise of tne situation for som e time

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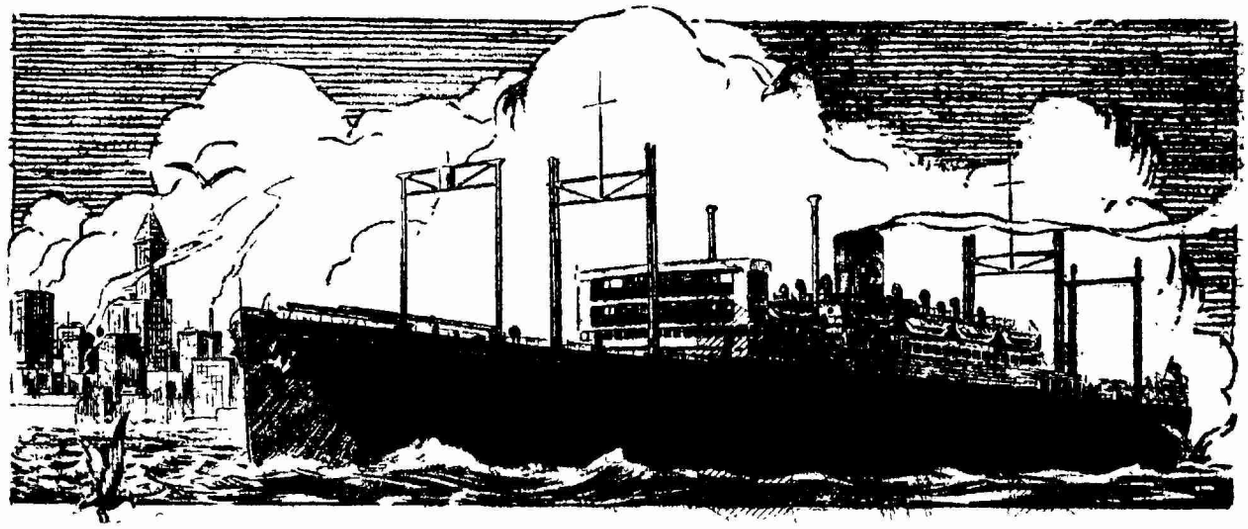

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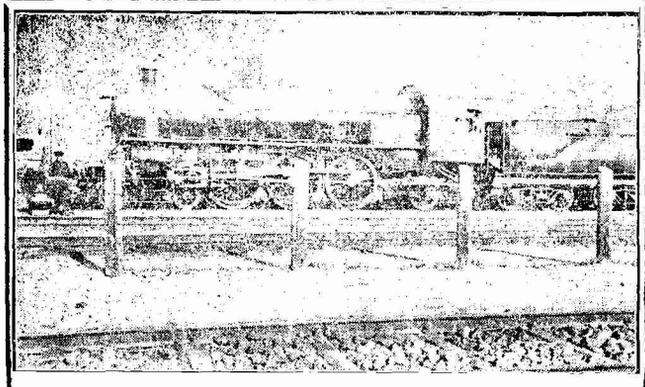

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Soviet Seeks to Embroil China

By Charles Dailey

The recent student disorders in Shanghai, with the accompainiment of Bolshevik inspired attacks upon the foreign treaty powers and the resultant reaction following the firing on the student mob by the police of the International Settlement, causing some thirty casualties, has brought home to foreigners living in that more or less out-of-China atmosphere the fact that the student movement, or rather what is behind it, is more widespread and fraught with greater danger to foreign interests than most of the persons there had realized Unfortunately, most of the business interests in the foreign countries obtain their views of the situation in China from their representatives in the chief seaport. No other accurate news reaches them beyond the necessaryiiy brief telegrams of news happenings. True, the Legations and Consulates make detail reports, but these are slow in reaching the capitals and are not always available to the general public.

Hence, it was only when the pot boiled over in Shanghai the other day—boiled over as it has been for some time in many of the interior cities—that the substantial interests began to wake up and ask what it is all about. They are anxious to know exactly how much of the growing contempt in China for the sancity of foreign treaties and the student-led demand for their revocation is due directly to the propaganda and the money of Soviet Russia. Of course, it is almost impossible of proof that would satisfy a court of law, but that the Moscow Reds have an important hand in it is not to be denied by any who have followed the trend of events.

For it must be born in mind that if the Reds can force China to break with the treaty powers, then a great moral victory will have been won in the fight to carry Bolshevism around the world. In this connection much depends not on China or on the United States and the leading powers of Europe, but upon Japan. Just where Japan will make her final stand is not yet possible of forecast, for Japan has an opportunity to play both ends against the middle, a role in which she is an adept, and especially with the present group of leaders in the saddle in Toyko. So Japan accepts with more or less complacency the results of the mill strikes in Shanghai and Tsingtao, and maintains a fairly even keel regarding the situation in North Manchuria, where, in addition to the serious Sino-Russian disputed over the Chinese Eastern railway there is a Japanese interest at stake in the construction of virtual extension of the South Manchuria railway northeasterly to a connection with the Chinese Eastern at Tsitsihar, a railway that would be of great benefit to the Japanese port of Dairen and at the expense of the Harbin district should Russia again be in a position to restore the Trans-Siberian railway to normal traffic.

It is all a rather ticklish position for Japan, and one that must not be lost sight of in any discussion of the present problem of China with reference to the foreign powers. Japan's best interests are linked up with the United States and the principal powers of Europe, yet with China and Russia as her allies she would be in a position to snap her fingers at America, Great Britain and even France, which later she is now courting. All this may seem getting away from the student Bolshevist agitation, but it is not,as pressently will be seen. It is beyond question that Japan has the biggest interest in China, and thus far she has seen fit to remain in line with the other great interest that have great vested on other interests in the Middle Flowery Kingdom.

On the other hand, Japan runs counter to the views of the United States with reference to Manchuria. There isalways the spectre of a Russo-Japanese understanding for the joint exploitation of Manchuria and

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33-050

Mongolia. The harshness of the recent immigration act has somewhat chilled the feelings of the Japanese towards the United States and they are likewise peeved with Great Britain for the rather crude termination of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and the development of the Anglo-American entente. The Singapore naval base project also makes Japan uneasy, and therefore she smiles on France. And so, while flirting with France on one hand and at tthe same time keeping on good terms-with the United States and Great Britain with reference to policies in China, she coyly extends her other hand for the Russian Red to kiss.

Regarding the Russian hope of Japan, Adolphe Joffe, lately a Soviet envoy in both China and Japan, recently let the cat out of the bag in a diplomatic document which has gained circulation. The trend of this was that the United States has in effect warned Russia and Japan to keep their hands off China as a result of the Russo-Japanese treaty, which is exceedingly favorable to Japan. M. Joffre stated in his document that through this treaty Russia has assured herself of a friendly attitude upon the part of Japan; that this understanding, as well as that with China, is the natural result of the capitalistic supremecy of the United States." He further stated that there was no formal three-power treaty, nor would ther be, and also pointed out that while class interests brought these three states together in a moral alignment one can nowhere see a threat against the United States because the alignment was inspired only by economic reasons.

Great Britain, M. Joffe's document continues, is deeply interested in America's penetration into China, the moral strength of which the three states of Japan, Russia and China represent in this combination. Hence he attached importance to the fortification of Singapore.

But what seems strangest to Westeners who are watching the situation in China is that Soviet Russia should seek to spread Red rule in China while at the same time counting a combination which should include, Japan, in which country Bolshivism is even more bitterly opposed than in the United States. With Japan tied to Russia as strongly as M. Joffre would make it appear and with China courted as the common ally of both, it would seem to place Japan in an awkward position in the campaign the Bolshevists are waging in China for the denunciation of the so called "unequal" treaties, for Japan is a great beneficiary under these treaties. Japan stands to lose much through their revocation, by the aboliton of her concessions and her leases and the waving of extra territoriality. Because of this patent fact many are asking what can Japan gain by a three-party alliance with China and Russia, since Japan's policies in China are so diffirent from those of Russia.

There is no question that Soviet Russia is spending millions in China in propaganda work, aimed both at winning the Chinese masses over to Red rule and also to estrange China from the so-called "unequal-treaty" powers, meaning particularly the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy. While it hardly can be said that she has made any appreciable headway in the campaign for Communism, certainly she has given impetus to the movement for the revocation of the treaties imposed upon China by the European powers and Japan, and in the benefits of which the United States also shares..

This campaign has many ramifications, but is concentrated in two principal directions, the one the Kuomingtang and the other among the student bodies. A third effort is among the working classes, and is reflected in the strikes in Shanghai, Tsingtao and Hankow. Long since the I. W. W. style of Red Union had gained a foothold in Canton, but otherwise the labor movement has not made any particular headway. The workers as a whole, even the railway workers, have not been interested to any great extent.

Just as the overseas Chinese began to discontinue their contributions to Sun Yat Sen's party when he linked up with the Bolshevists, just so did the Soviet government increase its direct payments to the Kuomingtang,

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to certain subsidized newspapers and to an enlargement of its propaganda, both oral and written. In addition to a sizeable army of Russians, the Soviet now has a large number of Chinese in its pay. But there is a split in the Kuomingtang over the question of Bolshevism, with the majority in favor of the Communistic method.

The next important point of concentration of the Soviet campaign in China is among the student bodies. This has been referred to in such detail in previous articles that it is hardly necessary now to go into it at length. It extends even to the American-aided schools and colleges, and the Red ramifications have reached the Chinghau, an institutiton maintained out of the American shares of the Boxer indemnity. Here some of the faculty seem to be tained, for the have begun to repeat, parrot-like—in private conversations at least—some of the pet phrases of the Bolshevists. The campaign is both anti-foreign and anti-Christian. Student demonstrations are gaining in force and in violence, and the Shanghai clash of May 30 is but an example. In all the demonstrations there are two couplets used, "imperalistic powers" and "unequal treaties". It seems certain that one has been directing all this campaign and that this hand is that of Soviet Russia.

The Kuomingtang majority has lined itself up definately with Red Russia, has broken with Peking and has called a national assembly for August 15, not only in opposition to the Peking government but also all the powers enjoying special rights in China because of treaties with Peking. The Communistic faction of the Executive Comittee of the Kuomingtang adopted a statement of principles written by Wang-Ching-Wei which is worth re-stating in this article. It reads in part:

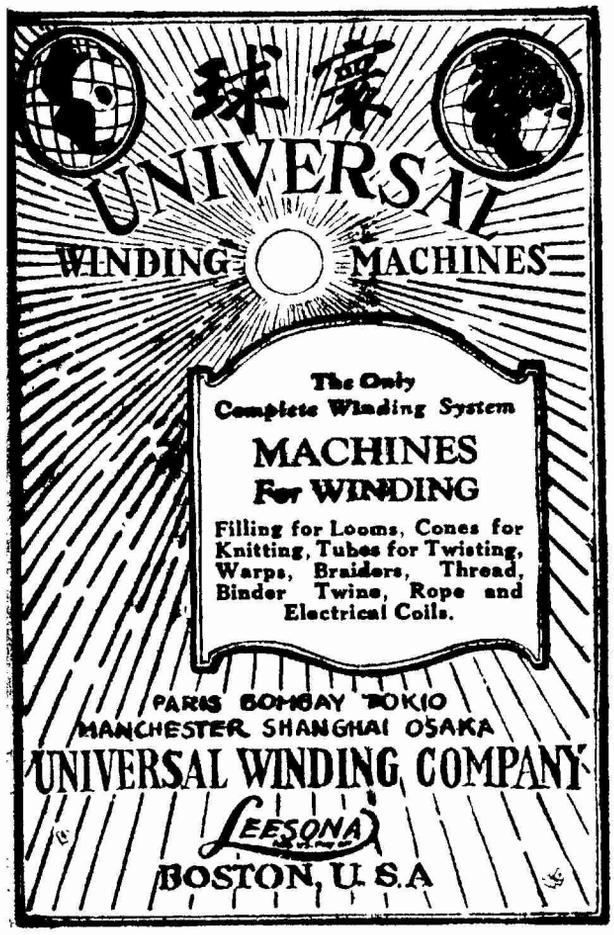
"It is impossible to co-operate with Tuan Chi-Jui (Provisional Chief Executive), but we must continue the national revolutionary struggle for calling a national convention and the abrogation of unequal treaties. As to the nations which treat us on a footing of equal partner. The Kuomingtang should therefore continue hand in hand with the Soviet Republics in the struggle against imperialism."

If there ever was any doubt about it,, this declaration puts the Kuomingtang on record of definately committed to Bolshevism and against the powers having treaties with the Kuomingtao, even though having an Ambassador accredited to Peking and seeking to maintain more than friendly relations with Japan, a party to all the "unequal" treaties signed by the Peking government at one time or another.

The Soviet has sent to Canton military experts who armored and manned a train, the guns of which were directed by them against Chinese supporting the government to which the Ambassador is accredited. The Standard Oil Company and the Asiatic Petroleum Company against the prohibitive taxation imposed at Canton, sent a shipload of petrol and gasoline from Vladivostok, which product had been brought by rail accross Siberia from the refineries in South Russia. But more than that, it has developed that this same ship brought firearms which which were delivered to the Canton government on the island of Honam, to which it had fled, these firearms to be used against the Peking government so long as it persists in maintaining the "unequal" treaties with "capitalistic" powers.

Having laid a definate campaign to embroil China with the foreign powers enjoying extraterritoriality and other special treaty rights, and having won the Communistic faction of the Kuomingtang over to its support, as well as large bodies of students and certain labor elements, the envoys, consuls and other special agents of the Soviet government stationed in China seek now to widen the breach between Chang Tso-Lin, the new boss of the Peking government, and Feng Yu-Hsiang, China's Christian General, and when this is completed to link up Soviet Russia with the Canton Communists through the armies of Feng Yu Hsiang. Day by day the groundwork is being laid to put the Peking government into a position where it can be challenged.

Whether the campaign of the Soviet government will



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succeed or not remains to be demonstrated. Feng Yu-Hsiang may refuse to accept the support of Soviet Russia —his for the asking of only he will join the Canton Reds. At present such an unholy alliance seems his sole military hope, although he is said to believe that he is impregnable where he is, yet not in position to wage offensive war. He may elect to remain aloof and sit quietly in the Northwest quadrant of China, there to await a cleaner issue. Feng is known to be anti-foreign, as the term is used in China; that is, he is opposed to the treaties imposed upon China, to extraterritoriality and to the maintenance of foreign concessions. At the same time, he is a religious zealot and many believe his Christianity is genuine. If so, he will hesitatet for some time before linking up with the anti-Christian Communists of Russia and South China.

Since the first of June, when he gave up Peking under pressure from Chang Tso-Lin, Feng Yu Hsing has shown signs of sitting tight in Kalgan and to refuse the demand that he give this city up also and retire to the grasslands of Chahar and Suiyuan. He has made a speech which some construe as half-veiled threat to join with the Kuomingtang Reds, but it also can be read otherwise. When it comes to making political speeches that enabble him to sit quietly on the fence until he is sure which way the wind is blowing the Christian General is just as clever as some of the members of the American Congress.

The speech in question was delivered on the occasion of the opening of the Comission for Political Discussion and Reconstruction,, having particular reference to the areas of Chahar and Suiyuan. In this speech the Christian General denied that he had made an alliance with Soviet Russia, yet was careful not to condemn it or the Kuomingtang. But he stressed the point that for the sake of China and the Chinese a government of the boasted "rule of the proletariat" stuff. Elaborating this idea he said, according to the translation of the Asiatic News Agency:

"We are the friends of those who love China and the Chinese people and treat and trust us fairly and on an equal footing, so that we have no partisan feelings for any one particular party or country. For the purpose of studying the actual conditions of Soviet Russia we have made friends with some Soviet officials; but this does not imply that we have special relations with Soviet Russia. We strongly oppose those who sieze territory or treat these national troops as their private mercenaries and employ them for personal aggrandizements. Our slogan is the establishment of a real peoples' republic, in which the Chinese people,, and neither the officials nor the militarists, will be the real masters of China."

In the opinion of many this speech is a declaration of friendship for Soviet Russia and an intimation of the acceptance of the Sovet charge that Japan, the United States and Great Britain are lined up with Chang Tso-Lin and are depending upon him to pull their chestnuts out of the fire as the champion of the Peking government. When it comes to being anti-foreign—or rather pro-Chinese, to use a better term—Chang Tso-Lin measures up with the best of them. It is merely at the present moment, with serious menace from Soviet Russia has been consolidated, to turn her back on the other treaty powers and line up with China and Soviet Russia in the manner that Adolphe Joffe has described.

It is a long way to the sovietizing of China, and a bloody way. Yet Chang Tso-Lin and his armies are badly strung out and his lines are vulnerable at several places. His no-partnership policy gives him little hope of more than temporary allies against a Red menace. It is possible that he may attempt to drive Feng Yu-Hsiang from Kalgan on the assumption that otherwise the Christian General may accept the option before him and try to link up anton with Moscow. What Feng most fears now is a flank attack north of the Great Wall to dislodge him from Kalgan. That accounts for his concentration, following the evacuation of Peking, of vast armies and constantly increasing stories at Hsinhwachen, thirty-five miles northwest of Kalgan on the Urga trail,

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and also at a point near Dolonor. These dispositions put him in a position to join with the Soviet, which aims not at China but at the "Imperialistic" powers that have a stake in China.

and Feng Yu-Hsing, should they combine, it pays him to be on the side of the treaty powers, which in the event of Russian aggression in the Chinese Eastern railway zone, might be compelled to give him moral support, if nothing more. Here is where Japan is in an awkward position, for unless she can divide Manchuria with Soviet Russia she certainly will oppose any Soviet interference in the Three Eastern Provinces.

The whole situation is so interwoven with Chinese politics, Chinese military feuds, Russian intrigue, Japanese maneuvering to hold what she has, that it is extremely difficult to form a proper estimate of the situation. Even among the treaty powers there is and has been, a strong divergence of opinion, and the clever Chinese are quick to take advantage of such a situation. Soviet Russia first tried to workout a basis of understanding with Chang Tso-Lin, even going to the extent of seperate treaty concerning the Chinese Eastern railway, but finding that Chang Tso-Lin had yielded to the persuasions of the treaty powers, the Soviet turned to its present campaign in China and now seeks to align a force against Chang Tso-Lin and the treaty powers.

The articles in The Review for June 6 went into the matter of the Soviet encouragement of Feng Yu-Hsiang and the opening of the attacks upon Chang Tso-Lin, and need not be repeated here. As the situation now stands, Feng Yu-Hsiang has all but expressed a preference for the Soviet, while Chang Tso-Lin has the open sympathy of the treaty powers, including Japan, who still sees it as her best policy to continue lined up with the United States and Great Britain, though loving neither. The Soviet campaign appears to be first to win China over by the encouragement of a force strong enough to overthrow the present Chang Tso-Lin backed government, and then depending on Japan, when the victory in China

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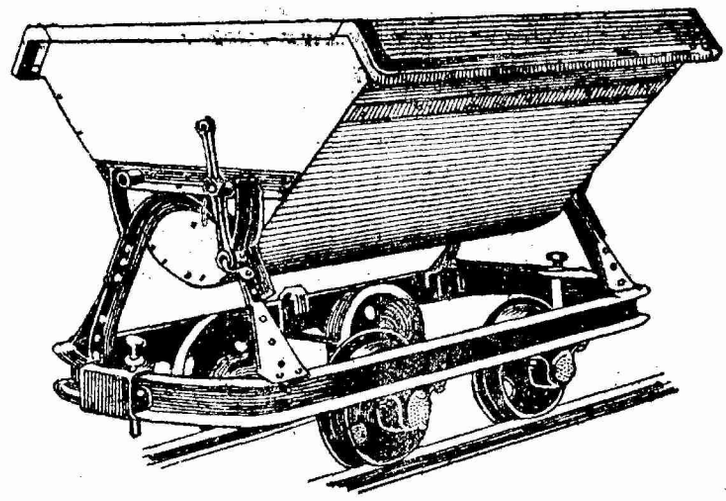

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NOTED CHINESE BANKER DIES

The announcement last week of the death of Mr. Hsu UN-yan of Peking marks the passing of one of the leading financial authorities in China, the organizer of the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce and formerly the Governor of the Bank of China.

Born in 1885 in Kashing, Cheikiang, Mr. Hsu received his early education in Nanyang College, completing his studies in England, at the University of London. Having specialized in political economy he later obtained practical experience in the Union of London and Smith's Bank, where he was employed for two years.

In 1911 he was sent to the Currency Conference in London as China's delegate and while there became a fellow of the University College, London. Upon returning he held various governmental positions and in 1916 he became governor of the Bank of China and held that office for one year. He then took a world tour for his health as well as to study the after-war financial conditions in Europe and America. In the latter country, in 1919, he interested American bankers in the wine and tobacco loan, which was signed upon his return in 1920. In this year, he organized the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce and became its vice-president.

Mr. Hsu is survived by a widow and a daughter.

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WHEREAS, it is the desire of all the Stockholders of M. S. Crow, Inc. to change the name of said Corporation to The Jade Tree, Inc.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it

RESOLVED: That the name, style and title of this Corporation be changed from M. S. Crow, Inc. to The Jade Tree, Inc., by which latter name it shall hereafter be known.

(Signed) **M. S. Crow,**
J. S. Potter.

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Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Flora May Carncross, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before November 9, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

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STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.30	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30	Peking ... d.											9.05		—
Nansiang ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02	Do. d.											13.00		6.15
Soochow ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39			1.19	Tientsin East a.											—		—
Wusih ... d.	7.00	9.39		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36			2.38	Tientsin Central a.											13.20		10.06
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.29		16.30		21.38			3.42	Do. d.											21.57		19.30
Tanyang ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38					—	Tsinanfu ... d.											6.30		6.00
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33					5.34	Hsuchowfu ... d.											14.38		16.02
Nanking ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02					7.20	Pukow ... a.											15.50	16.15	23.00
Pukow ... d.												8.30	10.00	Nanking ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			12.29	18.27	0.12
Hsuchowfu ... d.												17.08	19.48	Chinkiang ... d.					9.20		10.25	12.54			18.03	19.26	—
Tsinanfu ... d.												2.04	5.68	Tanyang ... d.					9.37		11.21	13.36			18.57	20.46	2.41
Tientsin Central a.												—	—	Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.07	12.44	14.32			20.32		3.53
Do d.												10.13	15.32	Wusih ... d.		7.20	8.27		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.34			—		4.58
Tientsin East a.												—	15.42	Soochow ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			—		6.26
Do. d.												10.25	—	Nansiang ... d.	8.15	10.03	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.19	18.40	20.35	—		6.56
Peking ... a.												14.25	—	Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00		

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

Woosung Forts ... d.	6.45	8.15	9.45	11.20	13.05	14.53	16.40	18.20	20.05	21.50	21.40	1.29	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.45	12.20	14.00	15.55	17.30	19.25	21.00	22.50	0.35	
Yangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.10	11.50	13.30	15.24	17.06	18.40	20.34	22.19	0.09	1.45	Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.40	12.25	14.06	16.07	17.36	19.21	21.02	22.36	0.46	
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8.46	10.16	11.56	13.36	15.30	17.12	18.55	20.40	22.25	0.15	1.51	Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.47	12.32	14.13	16.07	17.43	19.28	21.13	23.03	0.47	
Shanghai North a.	7.29	8.56	10.29	12.00	13.40	15.35	17.16	19.00	20.45	22.30	0.20	1.55	Woosung Forts ... a.	6.35	8.08	9.35	11.10	12.55	14.40	16.30	18.10	19.33	21.40	23.30	1.10	

R. Restaurant Cars. ... additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday. S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table

Shanghai North to Zahkou Down (Main Line) Zahkou to Shanghai North Up

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Night Express R.	Local	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Express R.	Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Express R.
		*		*	*		*				*	*					*
Shanghai North dep.	..	7.45	9.15	13.00	15.20	..	18.30	..	Zahkou d.	..	.	7.15	..	9.30	13.20	15.10	18.00
Jessfield dep.	..	8.00	9.31	13.16	15.35	..	18.45	..	Hangchow d.	..	.	7.40	..	10.05	13.50	15.35	18.25
Siccawei dep.	..	8.06	9.38	13.23	15.43	..	18.51	..	Changan d.	..	..	8.30	..	11.40	15.00	16.50	19.1
L'hwa Junction dep.	.	8.19	9.55	13.39	15.59	..	19.04	..	Yehsah d.	..	..	9.01	..	13.30	15.37	17.38	19.46
									Kashing d.	..	7.15	9.40	..	.27	15.25	18.15	20.25
Shanghai South dep.	..	7 50	9 20	13.05	15.26	17.20	18.3	19.35	Kashai d.	..	7.38	10.03	..	14.03	16.53	(a)	20.48
Lunghwa Junction arr.		8 08	9 38	13 23	15.43	17.40	18.4	19.55	Sungkiang d.	..	9.01	11.19	..	15.35	18.10	.	21.57
Sungkiang dep.	.	9.00	11.10	14.28	(7.02	.	19.44	..	*Lunghwa Junction d.*	8 20	10.07	11.57	13.55	16 58	9.07	..	22.46
Kashai dep.	.	10.05	12.40	15.43	(8.19	..	20.50	..	*Shanghai South a.*	8 40	10.25	12 18	14.15	17.1	19 25	..	55.00
Kashing dep	7.05	10.35	13.20	16.20	18.40	..	21.2	..									
Yehsah dep.	7.45	11.06	14.15	17.00	(a)	..	21.53	..	L'hwa Junction d.	..	10.00	11.52	..	16.45	19.00	..	22.37
Changan dep.	8.31	11.41	15.10	17.40	---	..	22.26	..	Siccawei d.	..	10.09	12.00	..	16.54	19.09	..	22.45
Hangchow dep.	9.37	12.35	16.40	18.50	--	..	23.2	..	Jessfield d.	..	10.16	12.06	..	17.01	19.16	..	22.51
Zahkou arr.	10.00	12.50	17.05	19.10	--	..	23.35	..	Shanghai North a.	..	10.30	12.20	..	17.15	19.30	..	23.05

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Trains marked with* are in connection with S. N. L. trains at Shanghai North.
R = Restaurant.